Ballou's Patrix

Improved Phench York Shirts,

Patented November 1, 1859.

A New Style of Shirt, Warranted to Fir.

Sent by express to any part of the United States, upon the cellpt per hall of the foll wing measures, which will linute a refect it, for ±15, ±18, ind ±24 per dozen. No order forwarded gless than half a dozen shirts.

perfect let, for \$15, \$15, \$16, \$16 \$12\$ per dozen. No order reveals for less than half a dozen shirts.

The me sures are as follows: Neck—The distance around it.

Yoke—The me sures from the points of each shoulder. Sleeve-The length from the center of the back to the wrist, with the arm bent. breast—Distance around the body, under the armplits. Waist—Distance around also length of the shirt.

By sending the above measures, we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of the Enghovan Firener York Skirt.

Also—Importers and bealers in Many's Furnishing Goods.

BALLOU BROTHERS.

No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE of A. M. Tread

"FRAGRANT JAPONICA"-DUPUY'S NEW PER

FUNE-As clustery designt, distilled from Japaness flowers, distinguished by their most cell; if I ingrance. By Eur. Durus, Chemist, No. 103 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

The old and only article to exterminate Bed Bugs, Roaches, ants, Garden Insects, &c., without Poisson.

Exterminate Rate Mice, and all Vernin. Buildings, Ships, &c., cleared by contract Barness & Park, No. 13 Park row, and No. 434 breadway, and sold by all Druggists and Greeces Beware of insistences.

Ladies afflicted with Pimples or Blotches on the

face, neck or urms, will find that by using Holloway's Fills and OINTERNT the eroptions will be speedily oured without the persicious effects resulting from Commetics.

CLIRI HUGH'S ILLUSIVE WIGS are novelties

Partings unstainable, no terming up behind. A system of measure ment sent by applying at 250 Broadway, next A.T. Stewart & Co.'s

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 CENTS-Black or Brown

best in use. Depot, No. I Barclay at. Sold by all Druggists and aten: Medicine Stores Inimitable Hair C tring at I Barclay at.

TO THE PUBLIC.-Numerous posters are put up around the city of Engas' Works for sale. The public are no titled that Engas' Depct is No. 172 Broadway, comer of Maiden

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1860.

J. P. Popz is our Agent in Fall River for the sale of TRE TRIBLE. Our Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Editions can be obtained from him.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertice most be arthenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but we a guaranty for the good folish.

Business letters for The Tausers should in all cases be addressed to Horacza Gerrense & Co.

The Democratic National Convertion at Balti-

more did yesterday what it had done the day be-

fore-pothing. The Committee on Credentials

was not ready to report-so it adjourned to 10 this

morning. The "Soft" leaders from our State still

hiver on the brick of a decision, and the Conven-

tion awaits their signal. If they conclude to go

for Douglas in earnest, they will vote to reject the

seceders at Charleston who now claim to retake

the seats they there spurped; if they go the other

way, they may keep terms with the South, at the

expense of breaking with the North-West. But a

new light broke on them yesterday, when they dis-

covered that, if they killed Douglas, his earnest

friends were resolved and able to kill Seymour in

turn, so that they would lose the coveted fruits of

their treachery. This put a different aspect on the

matter; and it was understood that they would

new go straight for Douglas, vote out the seceders

and vote in the rew Douglas delegations from the

Cotton States; whereupon Cotton would bolt and

nated by what was left of the Convention. We

judge this the more probable denouement, though

our latest advices last night cast some doubt upon

it. It seems hardly possible that some decisive

No tariff, no loan. So said Thaddeus Stevens in

the House of Representatives yesterday. 'Tis a

good doctrine, but we fear the House hasa't the

The House of Representatives yesterday con-

curred in the Senate's amendment ab dishing the

Art Commission. The real reason of this measure

we suppose to be that the Commissioners were all

Northern men. Now we shall get back to the hal-

eyon days when ignorance and had taste reigned

supreme, and when ignorant pretenders like Mr.

Clark Mills got fifty thousand dollars from Congress

In the Senate, yesterday, the vote postponing

the Tariff bill till December, was reconsidered,

but no action was had on the bill. It is not to be

supposed, because the Senate has consented to

toke it up again, that it will be passed. Very

likely, they will strike out all but the provision for

a loan, and then pass that, leaving the whole ques-

tion of new means of revenue untouched. So

beneficent a measure as that Tariff will not be en-

We trust the country will carefully consider the

remarks of Mr. Sherman of Ohio, in the House of

Representatives yesterday, on the amendments

which Democratic Senators and Representatives

have incorporated in the Civil Appropriation bill.

They have added at least two millions of dollars to

the yearly expenditure of the Government; and

yet they refuse to provide any new revenue.

Boundless extravagance and running in debt form

their policy; but fortunately we are on the eve of

The steamship United Kingdom, which passed

Father Point yesterday, brings European dates of

the 9th inst., being two days later than our previ

ous advices. A capitulation had been concluded

between Garibaldi and Lanza, but the conditions

were not known. The King of Naples had invoked

the intervention of the five great Powers to guar-

antee the integrity of his dominions. They had re

plied, however, that they did not intend to inter

fere in the conflict, except, if possible, to stop the

effusion of blood, without siding with either party.

The London Times concludes a full review of Gari-

baldi's proceedings, by saying that the present

month will end the Bourbon rule in Sicily. The

Great Eastern will sail on or before the 23d inst.,

a new system, administered by new men.

acted by the Senate as at present constituted.

make a ticket of its own, and Douglas be

nction should not be had to day.

pluck to stand up to it.

for a statue not fit to be seen.

well, at Madison, Morris Co., New-Jersey, will be sold at antition, June 28, 1250, ty H. H. Linnes & Co. See advertisement it length in this day's paper

Wholesale orders solicited.

TO ADVERTISERS. We need only to call the assention of business the table of the circumion of Tax Taxwax, published to convince them. One Tax Taxwax is the very n to which to advertise. Advertisements inserted in a distons of The TRIBURE, will reach over two hundre and eighty-six thousand subscribers, and probably a million and a half of readers, at an expense to the advertiser of only \$1.70 per line. Landowners, Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Narserymen, Cattle and Horse Deniers and all others having anything to sell will find it to their interest to advertise in Tars

DATES OF ADVENTISING IN THE SEW-TORE DAILY TRIBUNE. linary Advertisements, classified under appropriate heads, sta per line each insertion or Two Dollars per line per

AROUT NINE TORDS AVERAGE A LINE.

SEMI-WEERLY TRIBUNE. ORDINARY ADVERTISING-TWENTY-PIVE CENTS & line, each

Iven-[Advertisement.]-First Cuars a line, each insertion THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

ORDINANT ADVERTISING—61 25 a line, each insertion. Modvertisement inserted in the Warker Tribune for less than \$5. Irnu-in the News Column prefixed by word [Advertise-inst]—61 30 a line each insertion.

CERCULATION OF THE TRIBUNE. APRIL 10, 1860. 7,384 lorgia. 6,30 South Carolina. 8,97 Mississippl. 2,584 lordia. 7,246 krksnass. 1,558 New Mexico. 1,059 New Mexico. 1,059 New Mexico. 944 Dekcta Territory.

PRESENT CIRCULATION. Address Horaca Greater & Co., Tribune Buildings, New

SPRING AND SUMMER.

Season closing—prices greatly reduced. Will sell my extensive assortaneut, of tany and nationable Georgino, rendy made, is every variety, suitable for all, and at less prices than any other establishment. Children's department not excelled.

E. B. Hallowin, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

The largest store in the city.

JAPAN .- Prince Boozen-no-Kami is a p ince in deed. It is rumored that he has made an especial request that he shall be provided with one of KNOX's Summer HAYS. KNOX corner of Leondway and Fulton-es, should be performed by everybody. His light straw Excelsion HAYS are just now all the rage. For lightness, beauty of design, and general elegance, these hais are haid to beat. The INTEREST of the late D. L. TUTHILL, Busi-

The INTERIST Of the late D. L. IUTHILL, Diffi-ness Manager and Partner in the Let firm of Leary & Co. (dis-solved February 1, 1890), has been transferred to No. 356 Broadwar, where his friends and those of his some can be suited with styles of Hars, Cars, Sort Hars, Straw Joods, &c., adapted to all seasons and climates. The present assortiment of Summer Goods is complete, and centains all the novelties of the season. Terrill, Haiter.

SUMMER SHOES AND GAITERS

WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton st. and No. 867 Broadway, offers a superior assortment of time Succes, of the latest styles, and light as a gossaner, fersons troubled with tender feet should give him a call. A first-tale assortment of near Success of his own manufacture. LADY READERS OF THE TRIBUNE -Gaiter Boots

17/ to 20/ Sips and Ties 6/ and 7/, with Boye, Misses, and Ch. drun's B. ots and Shoes, all styles and prices, at Miller & Co. No. 367 Camb et.

REMOVAL.

BALL, BLACK & Co.,

In vacating their old premises, corner of Broadway and Murrayst, will close for a few days, preparatory to opening their new
Store, corner of broadway and Princest, of which due notice
will be given.

OPAL DENTALLINA.

A designful

TOO T H . W A E H .

Made only by J. T. Shinn, Philadelphia.

Sold Wholesais by

H. HAVILAND, New-York

THE LARGEST SAFE IN NEW-YORK. THE LABGEST SAFE IN NEW YORK.

The celebrated Safe made by Herrino for Mesers. Ball, Black & Co., and which I have taken in part payment for Latting Chilled and Wrothert Iron Safes. This Safe is for pairs at very low price, and may be seen at Litting Safe and Howe's Standard Scale Store.

FHANK E. Howe,

No. 203 Broadway, N. Y.

BROWN'S CONICAL 3-MINUTE FREEZERS.

3 Quest. \$2 0c | 5 Quart. \$3 4 Quest. \$2 50 | 5 Quart. \$4 GRO. W. BROWN, Manufacturer, No 22: Pearl-st., N. Y. GROVER & BAKER'S NUISELESS

Tan in Usa.

No. 48 Broadway, New York. So. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklys.

WHRELIR & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES.

WILLOOK & GIBRS'S SEWING-MACHINE.

"Is a public benefaction."—¡Boston Transcript
"Is preeminently adapted to family use."—[Phil Eve. Jour Price 430 Salesroom No "broadway, opp St Nicholas

GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO. 8 CELEBRATED ELLIP-THE LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE.

FAMILIES going to the country, who wish to save clothing, time, and labor, should buy one of the "CATALACT Washing-Machiners."

Exhibition and resistance. No. 44 Bio-Away.

PROFESSIONAL.

Josapea F. Bridge, M. D. oders are professional services, at his residence in the Grasfenber g. sed.cd. a nestitute Scilidags, No. 2 Bonders, New York. Irregularities and Otseases of Women, of every description, to cosmoplaton, and chronic Difficulties, are made a specialty, and are salibility and successfully treated. FP liveling suffering from these complaints, or who may require salibility treatment amo conferious excomplaints, or who may require salibility treatment amo conferious exposures. The New York Dully Newslays: "In a Grasfenberg limitate is a large founding when the institute, at reasonable charges. The cus, and admirably assipted, never respect for the accommodation of the a suffering from the above or from chronic diseases, or for those desting great care or skill at time of confinement, and who may while to avail the massives of its quiet and secluded quasters. The institute is under the charge of Dr. J. F. dentities in the relationary of Dr. J. F. dentities and great practical expellence." 'sarientars regarding terms, Arc., h d by addressing hum, at N. 2 Bonders, New York. PROFESSIONAL.

SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING EMPINE WATER—DUPRIEDS TO CONGRESS WATER.
The Empire Water leacknowledg d by chemists, physicians, and consumers, to be superior to congress water. It countains all the medical intues of that water with an addition of a large amount of Iodine, which improves the combination. The Emple water is counter uritain and may be used by all classes of persons, old and young to wit haver estimation in life, and whenever a catharite medicine is required. The usbar time to drink it, for that effect, is in the morning, Depot, No. 13 Johnsty, No. 14 Johnsty, No. 15 Johnsty, No. 15 Johnsty, No. 16 Johnsty, No. 16 Johnsty, No. 16 Johnsty, No. 16 Johnsty, No. 17 J

WHISKY .- S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURSON sold by all Druggists. Hausman & Co., Nos. 101, 408, 511, and 756 Broadway, N. Y.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, Wig and Toupee Factory No. 16 bonder. Frience suffrance for ladies. The Dye applied in the sky-light resonant BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest

article for Dressing, Beautifying Cleansing, Curling Present and Contaring the Hair Ludies by it Sold by Druggists SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

"Everybody should have a bothle" Tribuna.

For Sale Everyweers.

Manufactured by H. C. Seatorne & Co., No. 48 Cedar-st.

Pout the address, her No. 3,000.

B. T. BARRIT'S Concentrated SOFT SOAP .- One box makes & gallets best Soft Susp, by simply adding bot wate \$1 per box. Liberal discount to greens No 70 Washington-

THE STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM.

Z. ANYHONY, No. 501 Broadway.

Considerant sont on receipt of Stamp. Photographic materials for avenum and the trade.

Views of Residence and Out-Door Groups taken. HAIR—Its Diseases, Change of Color, their Em-elishment, trested carefully by Grandran (40 years' experi-nce and practice). Aster-place, near proadway.

SELPHO'S ELASTIC LEG AND HAND. These amivaled substitutes for lost kinds have now be tested for 27 years, and have never been surpused. Made on by Win Smirato, Inventor and Patentee, No. 51c Broadway.

Mrs. Winsigw.

Mrs. Winsigw.

Mrs. Winsigw.

An experienced Nurse and Female Prysician, has a Scotting Sixty sen Children Thurnine, which greatly facilitates the process of Testing by softening the grows and reducing all information—will allay all pain and is super to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Farfordly asafed all cases.

Millians of bottlee are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tired remedy.

Parcs only 25 Chevra & Boyria.

None gamulae tables the fac sindle of Curris & Perkins, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Bold by Druggiets throughout the world.

Dr. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL CURE Farss with success in effecting cures of Hernis or Ruytor Ladies waited upon by a fermile in private rooms. Bathin Fruses, Supporter. Shoulder Fraces, Supporter Bandage Sik Kiasake Stockingt, Knies Cape, and all surgical appliances, b

in time for the Fourth of July. The announcement that the Chinese had rejected the English and French demands, is confirmed.

We trust there is deconey enough left among the systematic defamers of EDWARD BATES throughout the late canva-s for the Chicago comination to evoke at least a blush as they peruse his letter urging the support of Lincoln and Hamin, Through no agency, at no suggestion of his own. Mr. Bates's name was presented for that nomination. It was presented in the conviction that the Republican cause needed strengthening in the States on both sides of the Slave line, and that his nomination would insure the required accessions. It was presented in the hope that the false accusations of sectionslism leveled at the Republican party and the bugaboo terrors of Disunion might at one stroke be demolished. It was presented with no thought of rewarding or serving or honoring Mr. Bates, but with a view to the upbuilding and success of the Republican cause alone. Yet what a general howl of depunciation, of hatred, of defiance, was raised by those who regarded the Republican party but as a means of gratifying certain personal aspirations! Mr. Bates was scouted by them as no Republican; and, when his explicit letter swept away all pretext for that assumption, it was still insisted that he had not been long enough a Republican-though he had been an avowed one at least twice as long as Col. Fremout had when nominated at Philadelphia four years ago. But what had a party of yesterday to do with computing and comparing the dates at which its several members joined it? A good general never asks when his subalterns enlisted respectively, but in what position each can serve him best.

Mr. Bates's attestation of the righteousness and nationality of the Republican cause, and of the ab lity and worth of the Republican caudidate for President, will have great weight with those who, with him, supported as Whigs the election of Mr. Fillmore in 1856. It will be read and heeded in quarters where the word of Republicans of 1856 would not be so deeply regarded. It adds materially to the portents, looming on every side, of disaster and downfall to the incapables and leeches now pulling at the Federal Treasur, as if conscious that this pull is their last.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The House of Representatives has finally consented to take a half-losf rather than no bread with regard to Free Homestends. It was hought best to submit to flag ant wrong rather than subject the pioneers of Micnesota and Kansas to the calamity of being divested of the homes which are their all, yet which they are utterly unable to buy of the Government in the present dearth of money coupled with low prices for their products in those frontier regions. As we understand it, se tlers on odd numbered sections only now in possession of Public Lands are to retain their preëmption right to purchase the quarter-section which they have respectively entered at 624 cents per acre, and are not to be harassed by public sales to the highest bidder for a period of two years from the signing of this act. Heads of families may hereafter occupy and preëmpt any quarter section open to private entry, and may purchase the same at any time within two years for the 624 cents per acre aforesaid. The Senate refused to allow single men to occupy and preëmpt on the same terms, and refused to allow settlers on even-numbered sections to preëmpt and buy their quarter-sections at the reduced rates, and the House gave way on this, as on the other points, to save what they could,

We do not object to taking this as an install ment, especially as it must prove a heavy blow to the present monopolists of large bodies of unim proved lands, and to the great gamblers in land warrants. We believe it will reduce the price of such lands and such warrants very materially But, gentlemen of all parties! understand that thi half loaf is accept d only for what it is, and that the friends of the Free Home-tead principle will not rest till their whole object is attained. It is ed of pioneers by the Government that is specially objecti puble: it is the temptation held out to forestall rs and monopolizers of Public Lands that is to be abelished. Had Congress from the first allowed every pioneer to take one quarter-section of the Public Lands and no more, authorized him to preëmpt, eccupy, and improve it for ten years and then required him to give \$1.25 per acre for it, with interest at the rate of ten per ceot, thereafter until paid, the policy might have been deemed rigorous, but not blighting. But allowing anybody to buy up five. ter, twenty, fifty thousand acres of Public Lands for ten York shillings per acre-or, with Land Warrants, at a cost of five to eight shillings-and hold those lands waste and useless until settlement and improvement around them shall have raised their value to five, ten, twenty, thirty dollars per acre-this is the crying evil of our past system; and for this the bill just enacted affords but a partial remedy. "Public Lands for the Landless' -not for the monopolists and forestallers of whole counties-this is the essence of the Republican demand: and it will have to be conceded. The places now filled by Mesers, Thomson of N. J., Bigler of Pa , Bright of Ind., Rice of Monn. Gwin of Cal., and Lane of Oregon, are soon to know them no more forever, and will be filled by men who realize and deplore the evils which not only the New States and Territories out the whole country suffers from Land Monopoly. Let no one doubt that the next four years will see them fully and finally overcome.

CAPTURED AFRICANS.

In the late debate in the Senate upon Mr. Wilson's proposition to buy a number of light-draft steamers to be employed on the coast of Africa in suppressing the slave-trade, the conduct and the motives of Great Britain in relation to that subject were very freely impugned. It was even insinusted that Great Britain winked at the slavetrade and secretly encouraged it, as a means of supplying her tropical colonies with laborers. It s unquestionably true that the Africans captured by the British cruisers are sent to the British colonies, but the number is much too small to make any material addition to the supply of labor. Besides, the question recurs, What cetter disposition could be made of these unfortunate persons? The insinuation that they are made slaves of is utterly groundless. The negroes in the British colonies are free, and the captured Africans share in this freedom. It is true that they are put under indentures-the adults for three years, and the children for longer periods-but the employers are subjected to very stringent regulations. The amount of labor they can require is strictly bmited, and they are obliged to pay to these indentured laborers the same wages which they pay for the tured. There is no part of the world in which the relations of employer and employed have been made the subject of such minute legislation as in the British West Indies, and in no part of the world is the laborer better protected in his rights, whether by law, or from the desire to secure and retain his services. On all plantations on which indentured laborers are employed, they must be turnished with houses in addition to their wages and the owner is required to keep up a plantation hospital, at his own expense, and under the supervision of government officers, in which, when sick. the indentured laborers are entitled to gratuitous treatment. There are, no doubt, serious bjections, in addition to the heavy cost, eending back the liberated slaves to Africa. The demand for labor, and the number of persons able to pay wages, in the colony of Liberia are limited. The British Government would, no doubt, be ready to-make an arrangement for transferring to her West India Colonies all the cantured Africans who may fall into our hands, and the inhabitants, out of desire to increase the number of their laborers, would even be ready to pay all the expenses of the transfer. Under this system, the liberated Africans would be secure of being locked after till they had acquired the rudiments of civilization, and would be certain of wages sufficient to maintain them, to say nothing of the chance they would enjoy, in common with the body of the laborers, of accumulating property and rising to a degree of social consideration.

that Great Britain winks at the slave-trade, and wishes its continuance, as a means of supplying her own colonies with labor, nominally free, but really servile, there is a very easy way of counterwerking her in that matter. The slave-trade, at present, is almost exclusively our trade, carried on in vessels fitted out in our ports, chiefly here in New-York, and conducted under our flag. It is, therefore, in our power; and not only that, its suppression is a business which devolves specially on us. It is quite absurd to complain of Great Britain for not preventing the embarkation of slaves in American ships. She has no right to do that. An American vessel, now almost alone employed in this business, may take in a slave cargo under the very nose of a British cruiser, and all she can do is to hunt up some American ship of war, which alone has any authority to interfere. So in the case of the landing of slaves on the coast of Cuba. No British cruiser has any right to seize an American vessel so employed. Surely the Senate cannot have forgotten the complaints made by Mr. Cass on this score, and the consequent withdrawal of the British cruisers from the coasts of Cuba.

It, however, Southern Senators are satisfied

As the trade stands at present, Great Britain iwholly unab e to bring it to a close. She has out a stop to it on the part of British vessels. Under treat es with Spain, Portugal, and other States, te has compelled ships of those nations to give it up. We have always steadily refused to concede ary mutual right of search, and with ships bearing our flag she has no right to interfere. We have insisted upon our own exclusive right to enforce our own laws. Let us do so. Let us provide a naval force of the description needed on the coast of Atrica. Let us exercise a due supervision over the otting out and clearance of vessels de tined for the Atrican trade, and Great Britain would have no further opportunity of supplying her colonies with the labor of captured Africans.

CHURCH AND STATE.

By the laws of our State, any clergyman in regular standing, as well as any civil magistrate, is authorized to perform the marriage ceremony, so that such ceremony shall be regarded as valid and complete by the State. These laws further require every person who shall marry a couple to give notice of such marriage to the proper recording flicer of the county, to the end that a legal record of such marriage shall exist and be preserved, and that fraudulent pretenses of marriage, falsifications of the date of celebration, &c., may be exposed

ard defeated. This law seems to us eminently proper, useful, necessary. The mere misdating of a marriage may transfer an estate of a million dollars from the rightful owners to parties cognizant of and instigating the fraud. And, while it is doubtless true that there are cases in which parties may have cogent reasons for wishing to aute-date their marringe, while the public might have no special reason to defeat their efforts to this end, it is clear that the public records of marriages ought to be true, complete, unquestionable. Let there be to unnecessary blezoning of the fact that Mr. and Mrs. So-and-So were married a few months later than they should have been; but let the actual date of their marriage be recorded in the public archives, so that, in case that date should ever become important to the ascertainment and vindication of legal rights, it may be

made manifest beyond question. Archbishop Hughes, in his recent manifesto, appears not to have well considered this matter. He does not seem to have appreciated the reasons for, and the clear necessity of, some legal record of each marriage. If he will but review the subject calmly, he will realize that the necessary effect of his contumacy will be to require here, as in Catholie France, two marriages instead of one-a civil marriage before some State functionary, in addition to the religious marriage before or by a clergyman. This involves double expense, trouble, parades exhibition, and botheration general y. We trust t at the Archbishop will reconsider the subject, and conform to the laws; for he may rest assured that the laws will not be conformed to his whim. Negligence on his part might be excused; but defiance will surely be overborne. The State of New-York has no desire to quarrel with nor oppress him; but he must not set up for an ostenatious law-breaker and expect impunity in that attitude. We feel sure that he has mistaken the purpose and scope of the law, and will recede from his most untenable position.

NEW FILLIEUSTER MOVEMENT. According to the New-Orleans papers, an emi gration of supposed fillibusters is going on from that city to the Bay Islands. It is even alleged that Walker himself is among the number of these dventurers. The immediate impulse to this emigration is the discontent of the inhabitants with the late treaty transferring those islands from Great Britain to Honduras, and their disposition to make a forcible resistance to any exercise of authority over them on the part of that Republic. It is not to be supposed, however, that it is mere sympathy with the Bay Islanders by which these adventurers are impelled. Any assistance which they may render in establishing the independence of the Bay Islands will doubtless be for an object of their own. These islands might indeed form a most convenient point whence the fillibustering enas it is desired that the vessel shall be in New-York | same amount of work to those who are unindenterprise against Central America might be renewed.

Arms and men might be collected there without any violation of the neutrality laws, and the nearness of the islands to the main land would afford every facility for sudden attack. A war between the Bay Islands and Honduras might indeed furnish a colorable ground for invading the latter territory, and for attempting to renew there the system of conquest and occupation which failed in Nicaragua.

The cession of the Bay Islands to Honduras was the work of our Government. We insisted upon it as necessary to carry out the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the British Government reluctantly yielded to our demands. It would be an unlucky circumstance if the result of that cession should be the conversion of those islands into a depot for fillibusters. Yet nothing appears more likely. It was probably, among other things, with view to prevent such an occurrence, that the British crown formally assumed that authority which, at our demand, she has consented to abandon. For Honduras to vindicate her right to goverument, conceded by the late treaty, against the resistance of the inhabitants, backed by such aid as they might receive from New-Orleans, would be a pretty difficult operation; nor does there appear to be anything in the treaty which requires on the part of Great Brit-in an actual transfer of the islands into the possession of Honduras, or anything beyond the withdrawal of that exercise of authority which she has hitherto maintained. It would be rather an odd illustration of diplomatic wisdom should one result of the withdrawal of British authority be the establishment of a fillibuster depot on the coast of Central America.

THE LATEST NEWS MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington. secial Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 20, 1860.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS. The Legislative bill has gone to a second con ference, the first Comm ttees having disagreed mainly upon the amendment of the Senate propos

ing a loan of \$21,000,000. The Senate Committee will not recede until some provi ion is made to cover the outstanding Treasury notes. The Civil bill passed as reported from the Conterence, covering about \$4,000,000, and includethe Aqueduct for this city, the Capitol, Treasury, and Post Office Extensions, and provision for the future enlargement of the Capitol grounds. The

Charleston and New-Orleans Custom-Houses were limited to appropriations necessary to protect them against dilapidation. This bill was lost at one time by five majority, but was reconsidered subsequently and carried. Mr. Branch charged the Republican side with

loading down the bill with offensive amendments, and then voting to defeat it.

Mr. Sherman promptly repelled and disproved his accusation. He showed by the official figures that Mr. Cobb asked about \$3,600,000 for the items of which it was composed; that the Ways and Means reduced the estimate about \$150,000. and the bill finally left the House with an aggregate of but \$3,000,000. The Senate raised it to \$5,000,000, and the House Conference reduced it to \$4,000,000, being all the concession that could be extorted. Mr. Bra ch got more than he bargained for, and

A LOAN BILL REJECTED. The House refused to suspend the rules to allow Winter Davis to introduce a Loan bill to pay the Treasury notes. Some measure of this sort must be carried, or the Government credit be dishonored It is not proposed to grant an additional dollar, but only to receem the accrued and accruing indebtedness. Mr. Cobb asks a reissue of Treasury notes, but the House will not consent.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The postponement of the tariff till next December was reconsidered by the Senate after a long and animated discussion. Mr. Wilson touched the real point in saying that the whole movement was a sham, and designed for political effect, which Mr. To-mbs subsequently confirmed by proclaiming it an electroneering affair. The bill was then taken up and the reading commenced, but it was laid aside for the Post-Office Deficiency bill and other matters

Mr. Lane offered the Tariff of 1846 as an amend ment, which will be voted down decidedly if the Senate ever reaches a serious division.

Mr. Bigler has a mongrel scheme prepared to be resented as a substitute with the schedules of the Fariff of 1846, and the rates of that act and of the present law averaged on certain classes of merchandise, with specific duties on iron, liquors, sugar, and other leading articles.

All such projects are calculated to distract the friends of Protettion, and to prevent a solid vote on Mr. Morrill's bill, which is the true test.

THE STATE OF THE TREASURY. After a careful examination of the state of the Freasury, and its probable resources, it is confidently expected that Mr. Cobb will be compelled to ask for means to cover a deficiency of \$10,-0 C.((0 at the opening of the next session. The revision of his annual estimates by himself, shows he does not realize the true condition of the Depart-

CLERK OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMPTTER. George A. Bassett of this city has been elected Clerk of the Committee of Ways and Meaus, to succeed Mr. Cochrane. The appointment is ex-THE CALIFORNIA MAIL SERVICE.

The Post-Office Department has stopped the California mail service via Panama, because Congress has made no appropriat on for its continuance, and Mr. Holt is unwilling to assume the responsibility of another temporary arrang-ment, without some positive expression. Mr. Vanderbilt's contract will expire on the 30th inst., but, as no other steamer will start before that date, the last mail under it has been carried. Mr. Vanderbilt now proposes to carry the mail for the postages, with the express charge of 25 cents per pound on free matter which is considered a favorable offer for the Government. If the Senate had acted upon the bill establishing an overland mail, which the House sent there in March last, no embarrassment would have occurred. Suspicion is entertained that some interested object may have caused this delay, so as to compel an arrangement, or some special legislation in the expiring hours of the session. Such sharp practice has been known before.

THE RICHMOND CONVENTION. To-morrow was the day assigned for the reas sembling of the Richmond Convention, but it will be postponed till after the adjournment or disrup-

tion at Baltimore. THE POST-OFFICE DEFICIENCY. to a third conference to-day. It contains the retoration of service which the Postmaster-Ge stopped last year, and upon which the two House have thus far radically di-agreed.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

Jefferson Davis gave notice of a supplementary act to-day, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior and Superintendent of Printing, to purchase materials for the Government Printing Office, so to to fix the responsibility, instead of having it divided with a Joint Committee on Printing.

THE ILLNESS OF MR. SCHWARTS.

Both Houses adjourned early in consequence of Mr. Schwartz's dying condition being privately re-

To the Associated Press.
Washington, Wednesday, June 20, 1960.
The Post-Office Department has given official notice that after te-day the California mails will cease to be carried by the way of the Isthmus of Panama. In the absence of Legislation by Congress to maintain this carried by the way of the Isteman of Panama. In the abtence of Legislation by Congress to maintain this mail route the Department does not feel authorized to make temporary provision to continue it.

A letter to The N. O. Picagune from Key West says that instructions have been given to cruise as these to take all future African captives to Boston or Portamouth.

mouth.

Representative Winslow's name is mentioned in connection with the full Sardinium mission under Mr. Bar-

ingame's bill.

Mr. Swartz is supposed to be in a dying condition.

XXXVITA CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, June 20, 1860.

A Committee of Conference was ordered on the many Appropriat on bills.

The bill for the relief of Messes. Hockaday & Leggett, contractors on the Salt take Mail Route, indemnifying them to the extent of \$40,000 for alteration of the service and contract by the Department, was taken up, discussed, and passed.

Mr. BIGLER (Dem. Pa.) moved that the Senate proceed to consider the motion to resonsider the vota pesponing the Tariff bill.

Mr. YULEE (Dem., Fiz.) hoped not, and trusted the Senate would continue on the Appropriation bill.

Mr. BIGLER preferred to scale the question oil.

Mr. BIGLER preferred to scale the question now.

The question of time was within the power of the Senate, and the finnsy resolution fixing the adjournment could be resoluted. mer t could be repealed.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) was opposed to the reconsideration in less the session was extended. Under
present circum statices, he was opposed to sitting here

present circun statices, he was opposed to sitting nere shaftning before the country.

Mr. TEN EYCK (Kep., N. J.), in the name and belaif of the people of New-dersey, demanded a tariff, and favored a reconsideration of the vole postpooling the bill. He wanted to remain here until the most important and beneficial bill before Congress had pussed.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) said we were continually running in debt, without rai-ing any extra meanato pay it. He was opposed to energing this debt on to-terity.

ally raising in deep, whereas the charging this debt on posterity.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) said he agreed with the Illinois Senatoron the facts, but Mr. Trumbull did not propose any remedy. He thought the best plan was to change the Democratic Administration, and put in its place an economical and honest one. Just so long asst extravagant Democratic Administration remained in power, they would spend all they could get, and, in addition, borrow all that could be loaned. He was in favor of a judicious tariff.

in favor of a judicious tariff.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep., Vt.) favored reconsidering the vote, and opposed giving Pennsylvanis the Tariff of 1846, as equal to tendering her a stone when she asked for bread.

Mr. HUNTER (Dem., Va.) saw no necessity for re-Mr. HUNTER (Dem., Va.) saw no necessity for reconsidering the vote, and proceeded to demonstrate
that the present appropriations already passed only exceeded the estimates of the Secretary of the Preasury
by a mere trifle, and when all the reports of the Comnittee on Conference bad been adopted, the sum of the
appropriation would probably be less than the estinates. So the present revenue is fully equal to the
excesses of the Government.

Mr. BAYAFD (D. mr., Det.) thought that a revision
of the Tarill would soon be necessary, but deprecated
the raising of that question on the eve of an unportant
conset, calculates to affect the destinies of the country.
The time selected for the adjustment was unwiss.

concest, calculates to affect the destinies of the country. The time selected for the adjustment was unwise. Better let the tall be postponed until next session, when it could be considered without reference to party issues. He favored some portions of the Morrill bill, preferring in some instance a specific to an advalored doty, yet he would never vote beyond the revenue point. The specific was better for the Government, the consumer, and the manufacturer.

Mr. POLK (Dem. Mo.) was opposed to all Taviff for protection, but advocated a change of that of 1857, and would therefore vote for a reconsideration.

Mr. SIMMONS (Rep., R. I.) compared the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury with the applications made, centending that they would exceed the estimates.

Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Ps.) advocated the necessity

art. CASIT RON (Rep., Ps.) advocated the necessity f a recrueside intion, at d offered a resolution to extend he session till July 2.

Mr. BiGLER flered se an additional argument that the pussage of the Homestead bill yesterday would decrease the revenue from the public lands.

Mr. JOHNSON (Deu., Tenn.) lenied this.

Mr. DAVIS (Dew., Miss.) said he had always been

ready for a repeal of the tariff of 1857, when he ascer-tained that it was passed by rand and corruption. He was for the constitutional, Democratic to if of 1846.

Mr. HUNTER had rever been aware that the tariff of 1857 was parsed by fraud and corraption. He had the case. That bill passed with a very large vote in both Houses. He proceeded to show that it was wise to pestpone the taraff until the next session, as the revenue was now fully equal to ill appropriations.

Mr. TOOMBS (Den., Ga.) did not believe any cor-

rution was used to get the tariff of 1857 through. He had heard it alleged that \$70,000 was spent by the Lawrences to get the duty off of wool in the House. He do not know it to be true. He voted for the tariff of 1857, and believed it to be the best adopted in force years. It was approved by all free-traders of the world.

Mr. WILSON said he had no idea that any infla-Mr. WILSON said he had no idea that any influence of a oney obtained the passage of the Tariff of 1857. That money was raised for that purpose no one doubts; but he knew it was not used on the members. There was a class of lobby agents who lived in Washington, and sold the votes of Senators and members, who were unconscious of it, and simple minded man, who wanted a change in the Tariff, thought they must satisfy these lobby agents. It was raised under their influence, by refreshing to the prouds that they had influence, by representing to the people that they had influence with members, when they had none. Some of the purest near before nim had had their manes coupled with corrupt measures, while they were entirely on-conscious of the fact. There lobby agents had operated

with corrupt measures, while they conscious of the fact. There lobby agents had operated in similar cases this session.

The vote was then taken, and the vote to reconsider the post-one ment of the bolt to the next session agreed to, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Arthony, Bigler, Bright, Cameron, Charsler, Chris, Collaner, Critt-nden, Lavis, Deolittle, Fessenden, Fight, Foster, Fule, Hantin, Harton, cernody, King, Lane, Lath n., Nicholson, Folt, Fowell, Seward, Simmons, Len Eyek, Thempsen, True bull, Wede, W. Lamen, and Wilson—34.

Nation Messrs, Layard heapt, hroten, Chemat, Flippatrick, Green Gwin, Hammond, Hemptill, Honter, Frees a, Johnson (Tern), Mallery, Masson, Rice, Tombe, Wig all, and Yuloe—13.

The bill being before the Senate, Mr. LANE (Dem., Orgon) offered a subsciunce for the bill, when both

Orgon) offered a substitute for the bill, when both were had aside informally to consider the amendments to the Post-C ffice Deficiency till.

A Committee of Conference was ordered on the bill, A Committee of Control of the amendments, the Schate disagreeing to many of the amendments.

Mr. LATHAM Den., Cal.) moved to take up the

Mr. I.ATHAM Den., Cal.) moved to take up the Overland Mail till. Yers 14, cays 27; not agreed to. Mr. TGOMBS, from the Conference Committee, nate a report on the Civil Appropriation bill, stating that an agreement had been arrived at on the amendment of total Houses, except on the one of the Senste appropriating \$200,000 for the New-Orleans Custom-

The Senate receded from that amendment.
The consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed, but, without definite action, the Senate, on voting to adours, four dateeff without a querons.
Adjourned till 11 o clock to-moreow. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAVIS (S. Am., Md.) from the Compittee of Ways and Means, asked have to report a bill authorizing the President, at any time within twelve months, to borrow, on the credit of Government, a sun not exceeding twenty-one millions, or so much thereof as, in his opinion, the expectes of the service may require, to be used in the redemption of tressury notes now outstanding. The stock shall issue bearing an interest of 6 per centula, and the loan shall be reimbursed within a period not beyond twenty nor less it an ten years. The Secretary of the Tre sury shall be authorized, with the consent of the President, to cause certificates of stock to be prepared by the Register for the amount so borrowed, which certificates may be transferred on the books of the Treasury, under not regulations as may be established. No certificate s to be for less than \$1,000. Conpons may be attached to the certificate and assigned and transferred, by the delivery of the same, instead of being transferred on the books of the Treasury. Sealed proposals, by any vertisenent, are to be invited, and the most favorable offers by responsible bidders are to be accepted. No stock is to be issued for less than private, for which the faith of the United States is pledged for the rede inpiten of principal and interest.

Mr. WASBURNE (Rep., Ill.) moved to auspend

The Senate sent the Post-Office Deficiency bill | tion of principal and interest.

Mr. WASBURNE (Rep., Ill.) moved to suspend